# ADDRESS OF THEO. ROOSEVELT

Before the New York City Y. M. C. A. in Carnegie Hall-Great Good Been Done by the Christian Organization-Try to Make men Self-helpful.

# MAN SHOULD DO HIS WHOLE DUTY TO HIS NEIGHBOR

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Governor Roosevelt spoke this afternoon at Carnegle hall, before an audience of young men that completely filled the house. It was n mass meeting arranged by the Y. M. C. A. of the city, but it was somewhat unique in the fact that the chief speaker was in a way addressing more than a hundred other audiences throughout the country. It had been arranged so that copies of Governor Roosevelt's address had been secured in advance, and sent to secretaries of associations throughout the country and it was said that the address was read aloud at more than a hundred other meetings at the same hour.

William E. Dodge presided and among those on the platform were Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Jack R. Brooke and various officers from the harbor forts and the navy yard. There were also more than a hundred blue jackets and soldiers present, most of whom members of the army and navy branch of the association. The New York festival chorus had elevated seats on the platform and conducted by a Mr. Morgan, the director, rendered musical selections.

Mr. Dodge spoke briefly on the history of the Y. M. C. A. and then culo-gized Colonel Roosevelt in the various capacities in which he is known to the public. The vice president-elect was received with prolonged applause. He

The Governor's Address.

It is a peculiar pleasure to me to come before you to-duy to greet you and to bear testimony to the great good that has been done by these Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. More and more we are getting to recognize the law of combination. This is true of many phases in our industrial life, and it is equally true of the world of philanthropic effort. No where is it, or will it ever be, possible to supplant individual effort and individual initiative; but in addition to this, there must be work in combination. More and more this is recognized as true, not only charitable work proper, but in that best form of philanthropic endeavor where we do good to ourselves by all foling together to do good to one an-This is exactly what is done in your association.

### Object of Association.

It seems to me that there are several reasons why you are entitled to espe-cial recognition from all who are interested in the betterment of our American social system. First and foremost your organization recognizes the vital need of brotherhood, the most vital of all our needs here in this great continent. The existence of a Young Men's or Young Women's Christian Association is certain proof that some people

at least recognize in practical shape the identity of aspiration and interest both in things material and in things hither, which with us must be widespread through the masses of people, if the national life is to attain full development. This spirit of brotherhood recognizes of necessity both the need of self help and also the need of helping others in the only way which ever ultimately does great good; that is, of helping them to help themselves. Every man of us needs such help at some time and each of us should be glad to stretch out his hand to a brother who

# Every Man's Responsibility.

But while every man needs at times to be lifted up when he stumbles, no man can afford to let himself be carried and it is worth no man's while to try thus to carry some one else. The mar lles down, who will not try to walk has become a mere cumberer of the earth's surface.

These associations of yours try to self-helpfu them when they are self-helpful. They do not try merely to carry them, to benefit them for the moment at the cost of their future undoing. This means that all in any way connected with them not merely retain but increase their selfrespect. Any man who takes part in the work of such an organization benefited to some extent and benefits the community to some extent-of course always with the proviso that the organization is well managed, and is run on a business basis, as well as philanthropic purpose.

Mutual Benefit and Common Effort. The feeling of brotherhood is necessarily as remote from a natronizing spirit on the one hand, as from a spirit of envy and malice on the other. The best work for our uplifting must be done by ourselves and yet with brotherly kindness for our neighbor. In such work, and therefore, in the kind of



work done by the Young Men's Christian Associations, we all stand on the self-respecting basis of mutual benefit and common effort. All of us who take part in any such work in whatever measure both receive and confer benefits. This is true of the founder and giver and it is no less true of every man who takes advantage of what the founder and giver have done. This brotherhood makes us all realize how much we have in common, and how much we can do when we work in common. I doubt if it is possible to overestimate the good done by the mere fact of association with a common interest and for a common end, and when the common interest is bigh and the peculiarly worthy, the good done is, of course, many times in-

### Acting Without State Aid.

Besides developing this sense of brotherhood, the feeling which breeds respect both for one's self and for others, your associations have a peculiar value in showing what can be done by acting in combination without aid from the state. While on the one hand it has become evident that under the conditions of modern life we cannot allow an unlimited individualism which may work harm to the community, it is no less evident that the sphere of the state's action should be extended very cautiously, and so far as possible only where it will not crush out healthy in dividual initiative. Voluntary action by individuals in the form of associations of any kind for mutual betterment or mutual advantage often offer a way to avoid alike the danger of state control and the dangers of excessive individualism. This is particularly true of efforts for that most important of all forms of betterment, moral bettermoral betterment which ment-the usually brings material betterment in its train.

Possible to Solve Great Problems.

It is only in this way by all of us working together in a spirit of brotherhood, by each doing his part for the betterment of himself and of others that it is possible for us to solve the tremendous problems with which, as a nation, we are now confronted. Our industrial life has become so complex, its rate of movement so very rapid, and specialization and differentiation so intense that we find ourselves face to face with conditions that were practically unknown in this nation half a century ago. The power of the forces of evil has been greatly increased, and it is necessary for our self-preservation that we should similarly strengthen the forces for good. We are all of us bound to work towards this end. No one of us can do everything, but each of us can do something, and if we work together the aggregate of these some things will be very considerable.

# Work Done in Many Ways.

There are of course a thousand different ways in which the work can be done, and each man must choose as his tastes and his powers hid him, if he is to do the best of which he is capable. But all the kinds of work must be carried along on certain definite lines good is to come. All the work must be attempted as on the whole this Young Men's Christian Association work has been done; that is, in a spirit of good will towards all and not of hatred towards some; in a spirit in which the broad charity for mankind there is added a keen and healthy sanity of mind. We must retain our self-respect each and all of us, and we must beware allke of mushy sentimentality and of envy and hatred.

It ought not to be necessary for m to warn you against mere sentimentality, against the philanthropy and char-ity which are not merely insufficient, but harmful. It is eminently desirable that we should none of us be hard-hearted, but it is no less desirable that we should not be soft-hearted.

Hardness and Softness of Heart. I really do not know which quality is the long run, hardness of heart or softness of heart. Naked charity is not what we permanently want. There are of course, certain classes such as young children, widows with large families, or crippled or very aged people, or even strong men temporarily crushed by stunning misfortune, on whose behalf we may have to make a frank and direct appeal to charity, and who can be the recipients of it without any loss of self-respect. But taking us as whole, taking the mass of Americans we do not want charity, we do not want sentimentality; we merely want to learn how to act both individually and together in such fashion as to enable us to hold our own in the world, to do good to others according to the measure of our opportunities, and to receive good from others in ways which will not entall on our part any loss of self-respect.
Motto, "All Men Up."

It ought to be no less unnecessary to say that any man who tries to solve the great problems that confront us by an appeal to anger and passion, to Ignorance and folly, to malice and envy, is not, and never can be aught but an enemy of the very people he professes to befriend. In the words of Lowell, it is far safer to adopt for a motto "All up" than "Some men down. Speaking broadly we cannot in the long run behefit one man by the downfall of another. Our energies can as : rule be employed to much better advantage in uplifting some than pulling down others. Of course there must sometimes be pulling down, too We have no business to blink evils, and where it is necessary that the knife should be used, let 't be used unsparingly, but let it be used intelligently.
When there is need of a drastic remedy, apply it, but do not apply it in the mere spirit of hate. Normally a pound of construction is worth a ton of de-

Money Not Everything. There is degradation to us if we feel

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neighbor, for any cause, and if we envy him merely because of his riches, we show we have ourselves low ideals. Money is a good thing. It is a foolish affectation to deny it. But it is not the only good thing, and after a certain amount has been amassed it ceases to be the chief even of material good things. It is far better, for instance, to do well a bit of work which is well worth doing. I do not care whether this work is that of an engineer on a great railroad or captain of a fishing boat, or foreman in a factory or machine shop, or section boss, or division chief or assistant astronomer in an observatory, or a second lieutenant somewhere in China or the Philippines-each man of these has an important piece of work, and if he is really interested in it and has the right stuff in him, he will be altogether too proud of what he is doing and o intent on doing it well, to

waste his time in envying others. Envy and Malice Great Evils. From the days when the chosen people received the decalogue, to our own envy and malice have been recognized as evils, and woe to those who appeal to them. To break the Tenth Commandment is no more moral now than it has been for the past thirty centurles The vice of envy is not only a dangerous but also a mean vice, for it is always a confession of inferiority. It provoke conduct which will be fruitful of wrong-doing to others; and it must cause misery to the man who feels it. It will not be any the less fruitful of wrong and misery, if as is so often the case with evil motives, it adopts some high sounding alias. The truth is, gentlemen, that each one of us has in him certain passions and instincts which, if they gain the upper hand in his soul, would mean that the wild beast had come uppermost in him. Envy, malice and hatred are such passions, and they are just as bad if directed against a class or group of men as if directed against an individual.
What we need in our leaders and

ing the feelings that are their extreme opposites. Following Example of Leaders.

teachers is help in suppressing such

feelings, help in arousing and direct-

Woe to us as a nation if we ever follow the lead of men who seek not to smother, but to inflame the wild beast qualities of the human heart! In so cial and industrial no less than in political reform we can do healthy work work fit for a free country, fit for selfgoverning democracy, only by treading in the footsteps of Washington and Franklin and Adams and Patrick Henry and not in the steps of Marat and Robespierre.

So far what I have had to say has dealt mainly with our relations with one another in what may be called the service of the state. But the basis of good citizenship is in the home. A man must be a good son, husband and father-a woman a good daughter, wife and mother, first and foremost. There must be no shirking of duties in big things or in little things. The man who will not work hard for his wife and his little ones; the woman who shrinks from bearing and rearing many healthy children; these have no place among the men and women who are striving upward and onward.

Family Foundation of State. Of course, the family is the foundation of all the things in the state. Sins son for this activity on the part of the against pure and healthy family life are those of which all others are sure in the end to be visited most heavily upon the day, from New York, for \$40,600. The nation in which they take place. must beware, moreover, not merely of lieved that the robber or robbers took the great sins, but of the lesser ones which, when taken together, cause such an appalling aggregate of misery and wrong. The drunkard, the lewd liver, the coward, the liar, the dishonest man, the man who is brutal to or neglectful of parents, wife or children-of all of these the shrift should be short when we speak of decent citizenship. Every ounce of effort for good in your asso-ciations is part of the ceaseless was against the traits which produce such men. But in addition to condemning the grosser forms of evil we must not forget to condemn also the evils of bad temper, lack of gentleness, nagging and whining fretfulness, lack of consideration for others—the evils of selfishness in all its myriad forms. Each man or woman must remember his or her duty to all around, and especially to those closest and nearest, and such remem brance is the best possible preparative to doing duty for the state as a whole Practice Christian Doctrine.

We ask that these associations, and the men and women who take part in them, practice the Christian doctrines which are preached from every true pulpit. The decalogue and the golden rule must stand as the foundation of every successful effort to better either our social or our political life, the Lord and walk in his ways," and Let each man love his neighbor himself"--when we practice these, two precepts, the reign of social and civic righteousness will be close at hand. Christianity teaches not only that each of us must so live as to save his own soul, but that each must also strive to do his whole duty by his neighbor. cannot live up to these teachings as we should; for in the presence of infinite might and infinite wisdom the strength of the strongest man is but weakness and the keenest of mortal eyes see but dimly. But each of us can at least strive, as light and strength are given him, toward the ideal. Effort along any one line will not suffice. We must not

only be good, but strong. We must not only be high-minded, but brave-hearted.

We must think loftily and we must also work hard. It is not written in the Holy Book that we must merely be harmiess as doves. It is also written that we must be wise Craft unaccompanied by conscience makes the crafty man a social wild beast who prevs on the community and must be hunted out of it. Gentleness and sweetness unbacked by strength and high resolve are almost impotent for good. The true Christian is the true citizen, lofty of purpose, resoluteendeavor, ready for a hero's deeds, but never looking down on his task because it is cast in the day of small things; scornful of baseness, awake to his own duties as well as to his rights, following the higher law with reverence, and in world doing all that in him lies, so that when death comes he may feel that mankind is in some degree better because he has lived.

### BOARD OF SURVEY

Appointed by Brigade Commander of State Guard to Pass on Loss of Quartermaster Supplies.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 30.—Th: following order has been issued from brigade headquarters of the West Virginia National Guard:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, WEST VIRGINIA NAT. GUARD, CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 28, 1900. Special Order No. 31,

Special Order No. 31.

By direction of the commander-inchief, a board of survey is hereby appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting facts, submitting opinions, and making recommendations upon the question of responsibility for the loss or destruction of missing quartermaster's stores and ordnance stores for which the state of West Virginia is responsible to the United States government.

ment.

Detail for the board:
Major W. W. Scott, First Infantry;
Capt, John P. Glass, First Infantry.
The said board will also set as a board
of inspection to inspect such property
as may be presented to it for condemnation.

The board will report at the adjutant
general's office, Charleston, at 10 a. m.,
January 7, 1901.

The travel and subsistence enjoined
are necessary for the public service.

By command of

BRIG, GEN, CURTIN,
C. L. KEFAUVER,
Brigade Adjutant General.

# MAMMOTH STEAL.

\$100,000 in Negotiable Paper Taker From a Mail Pouch-On Trail of Robbers.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.-A mail pouch containing \$100,000 in negotiable paper and an unknown amount of money was stolen from the Wyandotte, Mich., Michigan Central road passenger station some time last night. The last mall for Wyandotte arrives at 10:28, on the Michigan Central road, and owing to the lateness of the hour, it is left in the station until morning When the two mail sacks were thrown from the train last night Operator Ric hett threw the pouches under a seat in the corner of the waiting room. He then went to his home in Detroit. Today, when mall carrier John McCleary came to the station for the mail sacks, he missed one. About the same time George Bessy, a driver of an oil wagon. reported at the station that a pouch, ripped open and empty was behind an oil tank a short distance from the sta-

# Brought in Checks.

tion.

The J. B. Ford alkali works is one of the principal industries of Wyandotte and about the time of the finding of the pouch two office employes brought in a number of checks and opened envelopes they had found strewn along the railroad tracks.

Postmaster Johnson, of Wyandotte was notified and went at once to the scene of the robbery. The trail of the thief was marked along the railroad track by strewn letters, checks and drafts. Most of the mail was intended for the J. B. Ford company and a force of clerks was sent out to collect the let ters strewn along the track. The rea-J. B. Ford company was that J. B We draft did not come to-day and it is beit with other valuable papers from the

# Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 30.—The following motions were heard by the supreme court at its session yesterday: Petitions for re-hearings were filed in the following cases:

Roberts vs. Tanner, et al, from Wood

Webster Lumber Co. vs. Keystone Lumber and Mining Co., from Webster county.

Young & Nadenbousch, trustees, vs. Improvement B. & L. Association, from Berkeley county. Talbott vs. Woodford, et al, from Barbour county.
Talbott vs. Woodford, et al, from Bar-

bour county.

Pickens vs. Coal River Boom and
Timber Company, from Kanawha coun-

ty.

Blubaugh vs. Leomis, et al, from
Wood county.
Slaughter vs. Thacker Coal and Coke
Company, from Mingo county.
Jordan vs. Jordan, from Mason coun-

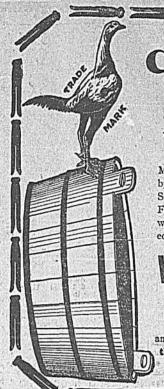
Diehl, et al, vs. Cotts, et al, from Ohio county.

# Rittman Accepts.

CLEVELAND, Oblo. Dec. 28.-Frederick E. Rittman, of this city, has necepted the position as fourth auditor of the treasury department, tendered him by the President, to succeed Frank H. Morris, who was murdered a week ago. Mr. Rittman was formerly cashler of the National Bank of Commerce here.

How to Cure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup, and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind, and a bottle of the Cough remedy kept at hand, ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by druggists.



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COMING! THE CHIEF CONSULTING AND EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., BY REQUEST, WILL VISIT Hotel Maine, Bridgeport, Wednesday, Jan. 2, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Windsor Hotel, Bellaire, Thursday, Jan. 3, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. CONSULTATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



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